DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 303 225 JC 890 082

AUTHOR Kanter, Martha; McIntyre, Charles
TITLE Review of Out-of-State/Out-of-Country Fees.
INSTITUTION California Community Colleges, Sacramento. Office of the Chancellor.
PUB DATE Mar 89
NOTE 22p.; Discussed as agenda item number 6 at a meeting of the Board of Governors of the California Community Colleges (Los Angeles, CA, March 9-10, 1989).
PUB TYPE Reports - Descriptive (141) -- Speeches/Conference Papers (150)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS *Community Colleges; Cost Estimates; Educational Finance; Educational Policy; *Fees; Foreign Students; *Out of State Students; Place of Residence; *Residence Requirements; State Legislation; Student Costs; *Tuition; Two Year Colleges
IDENTIFIERS *California

ABSTRACT

This report provides background information for a statewide review of out-of-state/out-of-country fees charged by California's community colleges. First, introductory comments indicate that the community colleges determine student residency through the dual criteria of physical presence and intent to become a resident. While similar criteria are used by other California colleges, there are substantial differences among institutions in the way nonresident fees are set and levied. Basic state policy on nonresident fees is to charge community college students the current cost of their education, excluding capital costs. The use of legally authorized waivers and exclusions results in fee revenues generally covering nine-tenths of operating costs for these students. Subsequent sections of the report focus on: (1) residency provisions under California law, including a list of the ways specified in the Administrative Code to prove intent to become a resident; (2) determination of nonresident charges; (3) waivers and financial aid; (4) nonresident tuition policies of the University of California and California State University; and (5) comparative information on policies, regulations, and fees in other states, showing that California's nonresident fees are higher than those charged by community colleges in all but 17 states. Concluding remarks on enrollment trends indicate that just over half of the 23,000 nonresident students attending California's community colleges are from other countries. Appendixes present tables showing trends in tuition and enrollments within California and tuition statistics from other states. (AAC)

****
* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *
****

ED303225

REVIEW OF OUT-OF-STATE/OUT-OF-COUNTRY FEES

Martha Kanter
Assistant Deputy Chancellor for Policy Development

Charles McIntyre
Director, Research and Analysis

Agenda Item 6
Board of Governors
California Community Colleges
March 9-10, 1989
Stouffer Concourse Hotel
Los Angeles, CA

JC 890 082

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

X Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

J. Smith

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

Board of Governors
California Community Colleges
March 9-10, 1989

REVIEW OF OUT-OF-STATE/OUT-OF-COUNTRY FEES 6

A Report

Background

In its *1988-89 Basic Agenda*, the Board of Governors indicated it would conduct a review of out-of-state/out-of-country fees in the California Community Colleges. This item provides background for that review, including information on student residency provisions, methods for establishing and levying nonresident fees in the colleges, and the apparent consequences of current practice.

The California Postsecondary Education Commission (CPEC) is also examining nonresident fees as part of a study on student fee policies. CPEC's study resulted from SCR 69 (Morgan, 1987), in which recommendations for a policy on long-term, nonresident student tuition are to be presented to the Legislature and the Governor by July 1, 1989.

Analysis

At present, the California Community Colleges determine student residency much like the University of California (UC) and the California State University (CSU) do and in a fashion similar to that of two-year colleges in most other states. These common determinations use the dual criteria of physical presence and intent to become a resident. However, there are substantial differences among institutions in the way nonresident fees are set and levied.

Basic State policy on nonresident fees in California's community colleges is to charge these students the current cost of their education. The use of legally authorized waivers and exclusions results in fee revenues generally covering about nine-tenths of operating costs for these students. Capital costs are excluded from fee charges. California nonresident fees are higher than those charged by community colleges in all but 17 states.

Just over half of the 23,000 nonresident students attending California's community college are from foreign countries. California's large net migration would suggest

that its proportion of nonresident enrollment in community colleges exceeds that of other states. Data are not available to confirm this, however.

Staff Presentation: *Martha Kanter*
Assistant Deputy Chancellor for Policy Development

Charles McIntyre
Director, Research and Analysis

Report on Out-of-State/Out-of Country Fees

Residency Provisions

California has a uniform residency law for students at all public postsecondary education institutions. To gain residency, students must present evidence of "physical presence in California" along with "intent" to make California their home. (See *Education Code*, Sections 68000-68134 and *Administrative Code*, Title 5, Sections 54000-54072.)

"Physical presence" means being in California at least one year and one day prior to enrollment. However, physical presence solely for educational purposes does not enable a person to establish California residency, regardless of his or her length of stay.

A number of ways to prove "intent" are specified in the *Administrative Code* for community colleges and the California State University, and in the Regents Standing Orders for the University of California. In general, these ways are similar and include, but are not limited to:

1) Ownership of residential property or continuous occupancy of rented or leased property in California.
2) Registering to vote and voting in California.
3) Licensing by the State of California for professional practice.
4) Active membership in service or social clubs.
5) Presence of spouse, children, or other close relatives in the State.
6) Showing California as the home address on federal income tax form.
7) Payment of California State income tax as a resident.
8) Possessing California motor vehicle license plates.
9) Possessing a California driver's license.
10) Maintaining a permanent military address or home of record in California while in the armed forces.
11) Establishing and maintaining active California bank accounts.
12) Being the petitioner for a divorce in California.

The *Administrative Code* also lists activities that may prevent a student from claiming residency. Examples include:

1) Maintaining voter registration and voting in another state.
2) Being the petitioner for a divorce in another state.

3) Attending an out-of-state institution as a resident of that state.

4) Declaring nonresidence for state income tax purposes.

Students from foreign countries gain residency in a different way than do students from another state within the country. Foreign students have to go through a complex and lengthy procedure with the Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS). In general, either the student's parent(s) or spouse has to be a U.S. citizen or the student has to obtain specialized work without displacing a resident worker. The criteria of physical presence and intent do not apply here.

The Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986 enables certain undocumented aliens illegally residing in the United States to apply for legal residency status. While these students may not be California residents, they are eligible for both federal financial aid and State Legalization Impact Assistance Grants (SLIAG). Under Public Law 99-603, students supported by SLIAG cannot be charged a nonresident tuition or fee, regardless of residence. More than half of those eligible under IRCA reside in California and their educational requirements are having a major impact on community colleges. It is estimated that over 50,000 students subject to IRCA were enrolled in California community colleges during Fall 1988.

The two criteria of physical presence and intent used by California institutions are similar to those used across the country by both two-year and four-year colleges and universities. Institutions in two-thirds of the states require individuals to be physically present for one-year before being eligible for residency, while institutions in about one-third of the states require a presence of just six months.

A few states have unique requirements as well. In Wyoming and Idaho, for instance, residency also can be established if nonresident students enroll at a community college for the fall term immediately following their graduation from a high school in that state.

Determination of Nonresident Charges

All nonresident students enrolled for credit in California community college courses are charged nonresident tuition and an enrollment fee. The enrollment fee for a full-time student is $100 per year, or $50 per semester, rates that are uniform across the state. The governing board of each community college district must determine and levy its own nonresident tuition (*Education Code*, Section 76140). Only those community college districts that border another state and have fewer than 500 average daily attendance (ADA), are exempted from charging the mandatory nonresident fees.

There are four ways a district may calculate its nonresident fee, based on:

(1) Statewide Cost Data

(2) District Cost Data

(3) District Cost Data for credit courses, where there is 10 percent or more noncredit ADA

(4) Contiguous Districts' Tuition

Under method (1), the per-unit nonresident fee is determined by first obtaining the Current Expense of Education per Annual Average Daily Attendance (CEE per ADA) for the preceding fiscal year, and increasing it by the Consumer Price Index for the current and succeeding fiscal years. This cost per ADA for the succeeding or "tuition" year is then divided by 30 for colleges on the semester system, and by 45 for those on the quarter system, to obtain the per-unit nonresident fee.

The second and third methods are similar, but use district costs instead of statewide costs. These methods are provided for districts where costs exceed the statewide average. Such districts can use their higher rate. The third method is an option only for those districts with 10 percent or more of their ADA in noncredit courses. Here, the lower noncredit costs may be excluded from the calculation.

The fourth method permits a community college district to set its nonresident tuition equivalent to that of a contiguous district. Such fees can range up to those adopted by a contiguous community college district (SB 646, Chapter 317, Statutes of 1983).

The number of California community college districts that utilize each method and their average nonresident charge are displayed in Table 1.

Table 1

Use of Different Methods for Setting Nonresident Tuition

California Community Colleges

1988-89

Method	Number of Districts Using
1. Statewide Data	29
2. District Data	24
3. District Data (>10% Noncredit ADA)	2
4. Contiguous Districts	15
Total	**70**

Table 2

Actual Nonresident Tuition Charges

California Community Colleges
1988-89

	Number of Districts	Percent
Districts Charging More Than Cost	21	30%
Districts Charging Cost	30	43
Districts Charging Less Than Cost	19	27
Total	**70**	**100%**

As shown in Table 2 above, the number of districts that charge nonresident students more than the actual cost of education is about the same as the number that charge less than the actual cost.

For the 1988-89 fiscal year, nonresident tuition for community college students ranges from $88 to $103 per semester unit, with a statewide average of $93. For colleges on the quarter system, tuition ranges from $61 to $89 per unit, with a statewide average of $66. Thus, for a student taking 30 semester units, the annual charge ranges from $2,640 to $3,090, averaging $2,790 per ADA. (See Appendix A for specific district charges.)

Waivers and Financial Aid

Every state-supported institution of higher learning has a policy, procedure, or system of granting waivers of nonresident tuition. The basis of such waivers may be statutory law, administrative law, or institutional policy. In California, the *Education Code* specifies that a community college district may exempt or waive all or parts of the tuition for the following categories of nonresident students:

a) those who enroll for six or fewer units, and
b) those who are both citizens and residents of a foreign country, and who have demonstrated financial need for the exemption (with the condition that not more than 10 percent of the nonresident foreign students receive such exemptions or waivers).

In addition, nine other specific categories of nonresidents are or may be exempted from paying tuition (Appendix B). A district also may contract with a state, a county contiguous to California, the federal government, a foreign country, or an agency for payment of all or part of a nonresident's tuition fees.

Nonresident students who are citizens of the United States or residents of another state are eligible for financial aid from federal but not State programs. Nonresident foreign students are not eligible for either federal or State aid.

Other Segments

The Regents of the University of California have authority over matters pertaining to nonresident students and nonresident tuition. In determining the level of nonresident tuition, the Regents consider the following three factors:

1) the marginal cost of adding one more FTE student,

2) the nonresident tuition charged by 22 major institutions of higher education in other states, and

3) the expected change in economic indices, such as the Consumer Price Index.

A 1989 UC report indicates that the nonresident tuition rate is computed to assure nonresident tuition levels remain competitive with nonresident charges made by other major public institutions. However, according to the Legislative Analyst (1986), there is no connection between nonresident tuition charges and either UC's marginal costs or the tuition charged by institutions comparable to UC.

All campuses in the UC system charge the same flat rate to all nonresidents, regardless of the number of units they take. Where there is special financial need, and based on academic ability, nonresident students may obtain a "Nonresident Tuition Waiver Scholarship" for partial or complete waiver of the nonresident tuition.

In the California State University system, the nonresident tuition policy is governed by the *Administrative Code*, Title 5, Sections 41900-41901.

The nonresident tuition fee for CSU is based on the average cost per student of instruction and academic support cited in the budget submitted to the Governor by the Board of Trustees.

The average cost is computed by adding the entire net State support at the campus level for Instruction and Academic Support programs and dividing the result by the number of full-time-equivalent (FTE) students projected. The total fee paid by a nonresident student for any term is determined by the number of units he or she takes.

Average charges for UC and CSU are compared to those of community colleges in Appendix C.

Other States

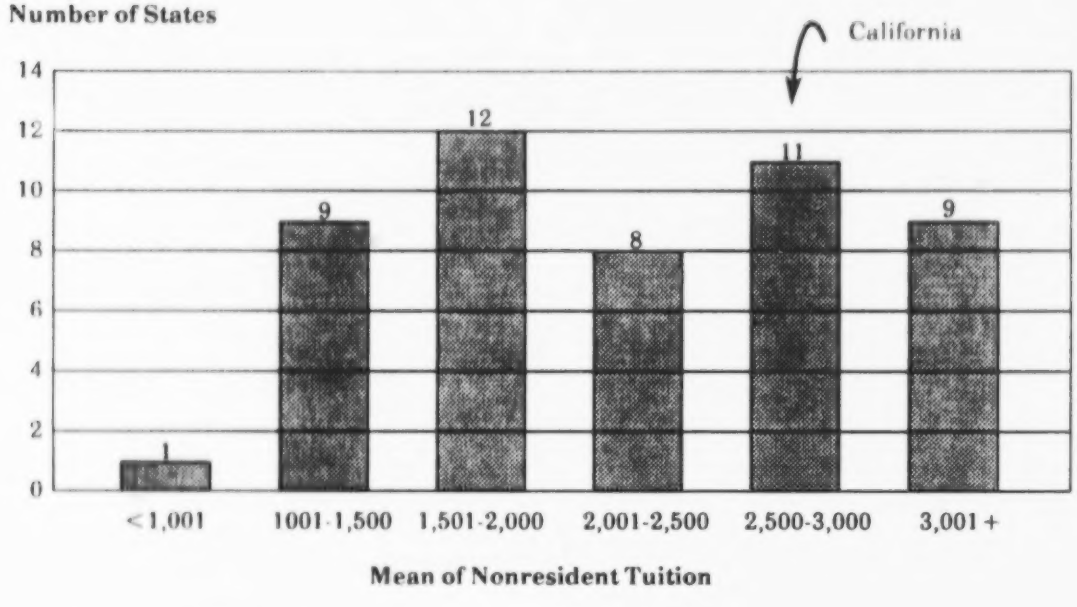
Nationally, substantial differences exist between states in their community college policies, procedures, laws, rules, and regulations on nonresident students and nonresident tuitions and fees.

California, Virginia, and Washington charge nonresident tuition equal to the operating cost of education. In other states, like Colorado and Utah, the policy is to set nonresident tuition to be at least three times that of resident fees.

Data indicate that California ranks 18th among all states in the average nonresident tuition charged, with a mean of $2,568 (*Chronicle Guidance Publications*, 1989). This figure is based on an annual full-time enrollment of 30 semester or 45 quarter units and the rates levied in 105 colleges. Only 17 other states report average charges that are higher than California's. (See Figure 1 and Appendix D.)

Figure 1

Nonresident Tuition Across the Nation
Two-Year Public Institutions for 1988-89



Source: Chronicle Two-Year Databook.

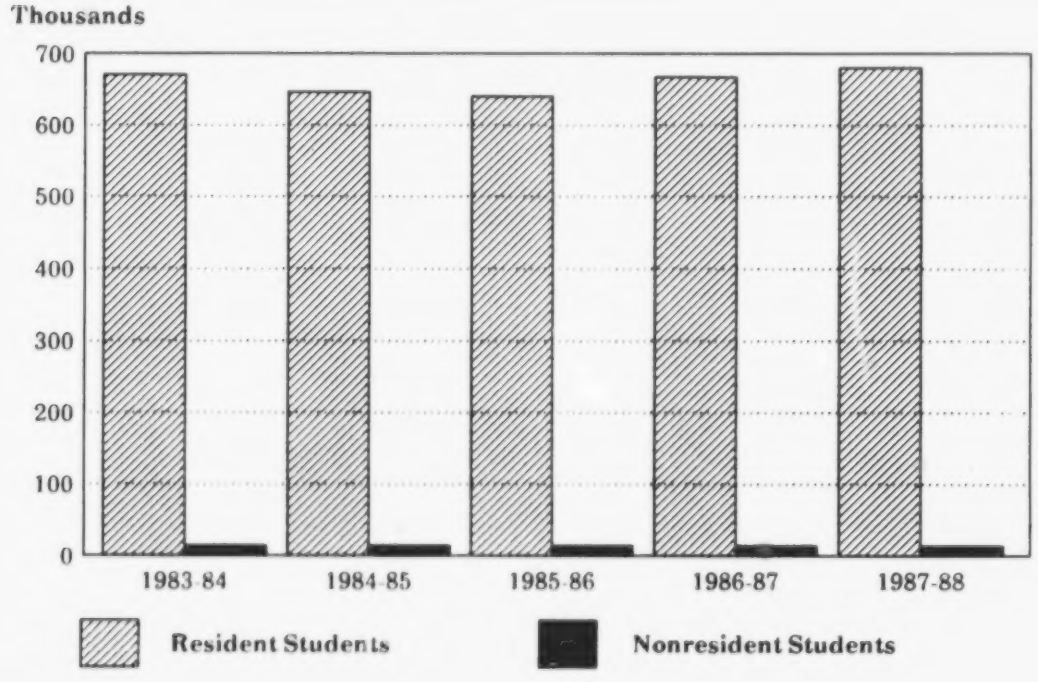
Nonresident tuition rates for the nation range from $250 to $6,048 per student, except for some specialized technical colleges in Wisconsin, where a high of $8,626 is charged. The average nonresident tuition is $2,348. The five lowest average rates are charged by New Mexico, Louisiana, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Alabama. The five highest average rates are charged by Wisconsin, Vermont, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. The states with the lowest nonresident tuition tend to be located in the central United States, while those with the highest are located in the Northeast.

Concluding Remarks

California community colleges currently enroll over 23,000 nonresident students. While fluctuating somewhat, this number has approximated 2 percent of total enrollment throughout the 1980s (Appendix E). About half of the nonresidents are foreign students. Since they carry heavier academic loads than residents, the ADA reported for nonresidents has been a slightly higher proportion (2.5 percent) of all ADA. (See Figure 2 and Appendix E.)

Figure 2

California Community Colleges
Average Daily Attendance



Revenues collected from nonresident students are a minor source of financial support for community colleges (Figure 3). State apportionments for community college do not contain funding for nonresident ADA. General policy implicit in statute is that these students pay for their current educational costs. Waivers and exemptions are permitted, however, and it appears that tuition revenues cover about nine-tenths of nonresidents' current costs in any given year (Table 3).

Figure 3

California Community Colleges

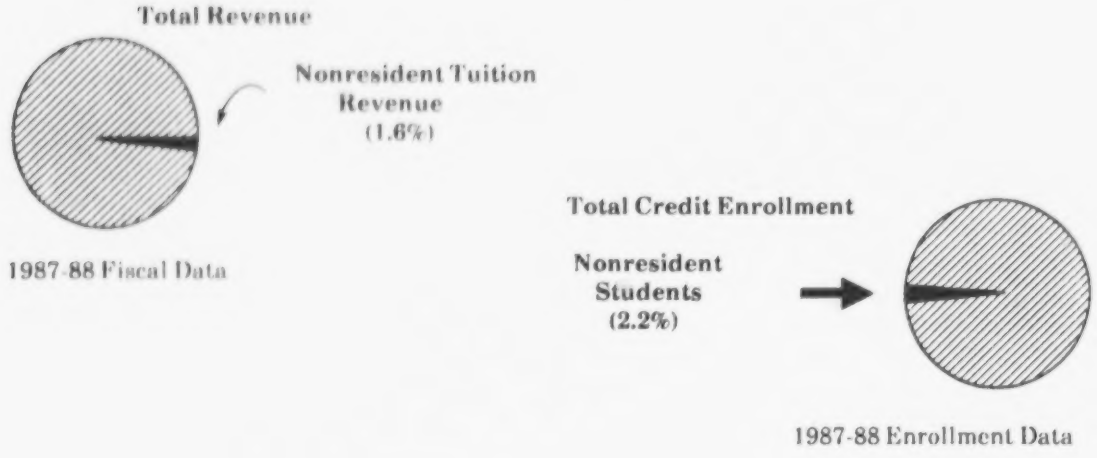


Table 3

Revenue and Expenditure Per ADA

California Community Colleges

Year	Nonresident Tuition Revenue Per Nonresident ADA	Expenditures Per ADA
1981-82	$1,757	$1,934
1982-83	1,947	1,996
1983-84	2,045	2,158
1984-85	2,000	2,411
1985-86	2,133	2,483
1986-87	2,253	2,535

Source: Appendices E and F.

Nonresident students are included in the estimates of enrollment that determine community college capital outlay requirements. Consequently, capital costs for nonresidents are included in State appropriations.

Arguments about the sharing of educational costs between nonresident students and resident taxpayers typically involve several issues. On the one hand, nonresident students and their families have not paid taxes in the state, they are the "obligation" of another state or country, and their access to college is thought to be of lower priority than that of residents. On the other hand, spending by nonresident students does add to the state's economy; nonresidents often remain in the state after their education is complete, thereby contributing to the state's economic and social well-being; and the presence of nonresident students enriches the overall college educational experience.

REFERENCES

California Legislature, Office of the Legislative Analyst. *Analysis of the 1986-87 Budget Bill.* Sacramento, February 1986, 1352-1357.

California Postsecondary Education Commission. *Differentiation of Post-baccalaureate Charges.* The third in a series of internal discussion papers prepared for Phase II of the ACR 81 Study. Commission Report. Sacramento: The Commission, March 1982.

Chancellor's Office, California Community Colleges. Briefing Paper to California Postsecondary Education Commission in response to SB 195 (Maddy). Sunset Review Committee on Statewide Student Fee Policy. Sacramento, January 1989.

--- Analysis of Tuition and Fees. Sacramento, December 1981.

Chronicle Guidance Publications. Chronicle Two-Year College Databook For 1988-89 School Year. New York, 1989.

James L. Wattenburger and Sherry L. Mercer. *Financing Community Colleges.* Washington D.C., 1988.

Phillip J. Hellmuth, *et al.* "Residency for Tuition Purposes in Wisconsin." College and University. Fall 1987, 54, 40-53.

University of California. Increase of Nonresident Tuition, Educational Fee, and the University Registration Fee, Agenda Item for Regents Committee on Finance, Santa Barbara, January 20, 1989.

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education. *Tuition and Fees in Public Higher Education in the West.* Boulder, 1981-82, 1983-84, 1986-87, 1987-88.

William S. Patrick. *Nonresident Student Practices.* College and University. Spring 1976, 51, 291-321.

William S. Patrick. *Waivers of Nonresident Fees at Public Institutions of Higher Learning.* College and University. Fall 1976, 52, 93-103.

APPENDIX A

Nonresident Tuition for California Community Colleges

1988-89 Fiscal Year

District	Rates Per Unit	Annual Cost	Basis of Adoption
Allan Hancock	91	$2,730	1
Antelope Valley	90	2,700	2
Barstow	91	2,730	1
Butte	91	2,730	1
Cabrillo	92	2,760	2
Cerritos	97	2,910	2
Chaffey	64*	2,880	2
Citrus	90	2,700	4
Desert	103	3,090	2
Coast	97	2,910	2
Compton	91	2,730	4
Contra Costa	92	2,760	2
El Camino	95	2,850	2
Foothill-DeAnza	64*	2,880	4
Fremont-Newark	93	2,790	2
Gavilan	91	2,730	1
Glendale	91	2,730	1
Grossmont-Cuyamaca	91	2,730	1
Hartnell	92	2,760	4
Imperial	91	2,730	1
Kern	90	2,700	2
Lake Tahoe	76	3,420	2
Lassen	91	2,730	2
Long Beach	92	2,760	4
Los Angeles	97	2,910	4
Los Rios	94	2,820	2
Marin	99	2,970	2
Mendocino-Lake	97	2,910	2
Merced	91	2,730	1
Mira Costa	91	2,730	1
Monterey Peninsula	91	2,730	1
Mt. San Antonio	95	2,850	4
Napa	91	2,730	1
North Orange	97	2,910	4
Palo Verde	**		2
Palomar	91	2,730	1
Pasadena	90	2,700	4
Peralta	99	2,970	2
Rancho Santiago	91	2,730	1
Redwoods	97	2,910	2

Note: Feather River Community College District will be added to this table as of 1989-90.

Nonresident Tuition for California Community Colleges *(Continued)*

1988-89 Fiscal Year

District	Rates Per Unit	Annual Cost	Basis of Adoption
Rio Hondo	90	$2,700	4
Riverside	91	2,730	1
Saddleback	91	2,730	1
San Bernardino	91	2,730	1
San Diego	89	2,670	3
San Francisco	96	2,880	3
San Joaquin Delta	91	2,730	1
San Jose-Evergreen	96	2,880	2
San Luis Obispo	91	2,730	1
San Mateo	94	2,820	4
Santa Barbara	91	2,730	1
Santa Clarita	95	2,850	2
Santa Monica	97	2,910	4
Sequoias	91	2,730	1
Shasta-Teh-Tri	91	2,730	2
Sierra	93	2,790	2
Siskiyou	91	2,730	1
Solano	91	2,730	1
Sonoma	97	2,910	4
South County	63*	2,835	2
Southwestern	88	2,640	2
State Center	91	2,730	1
Ventura	95	2,850	4
Victor Valley	91	2,730	1
West Hills	91	2,730	1
West Kern	91	2,730	1
West Valley-Mission	96	2,880	4
Yosemite	91	2,730	1
Yuba	91	2,730	1

Source: Fiscal Services Unit, Chancellor's Office.

Note: * Quarter System
** Palo Verde

< 6 units @ $10
6-14 @ $39
> 14 Flat $585

Statewide Average is $93 per semester unit
$66 per quarter unit

Basis of Adoption

1. Statewide Basis (29 districts)
2. District Basis (24 districts)
3. District Basis with 10% or more noncredit ADA (2 districts)
4. Not exceeding contiguous district's adopted rate (15 districts).

APPENDIX B

The Following Categories Are or May Be Exempted From Paying The Nonresident Tuition

A. Members of the military on active duty in California and dependents, (ECS 68074-68075).

B. Peace and law enforcement officers who enroll in academic training courses for the purposes of meeting conditions of employment.

C. Agricultural laborers and their children and wards who have resided in the district two months of each of the last two years and have filed a state income tax return, (ECS 68100).

D. Full-time employees of a community college or child or spouse of the full-time employee, (ECS 68079).

E. Indentured apprentices in courses related and supplemental instruction, (ECS 76142).

F. Students holding a valid credential authorizing service in public schools and employed full-time requiring certification qualifications for the college year in which enrolled, (ECS 68078).

G. A student who has not been an adult resident of California for more than one year and is a dependent child of a California resident, (ECS 68076, effective January 1, 1989).

H. Students participating in Fresno County Greater Avenue for Independence (GAIN) program (from January 1, 1989 to June 30, 1991) (ECS 76170-76173) (AB 3212, Jones 1988).

I. Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA) of 1986, PL 99-603 and State Legalization Impact Assistance Grants (SLIAG). SLIAG is provided to reimburse or pay for costs incurred in providing educational services amongst other areas. The funding criteria states that all eligible legalized aliens regardless of ethnic background or place of residence have access to the educational services needed to assist them in adjusting from temporary to permanent resident status as well as qualifying for U.S. citizenship (PL 99-603).

APPENDIX C

Average Nonresident Tuition for California Higher Education

(1978-1990)

Year	California Community Colleges[a]	California State University[a]	University of California[a]
1978-79	$ Pending	$ 1,710	$ 1,905
1979-80	"	1,800	2,400
1980-81	"	2,160	2,400
1981-82	"	2,835	2,880
1982-83	"	3,150	3,150
1983-84	"	3,240	3,360
1984-85	"	3,510	3,564
1985-86	"	3,780	3,816
1986-87	"	4,230	4,086
1987-88	"	4,410	4,290
1988-89	2,568	4,680	4,956
1989-90	2,910	5,670[b]	5,799

Source: CCC: Chancellor's Office, Fiscal Services Unit.
CSU: California State University, Budget and Planning.
UC: Regents of the University of California (January 13, 1989).

[a] Nonresident students also pay the resident fees which are not included in the above table.
[b] Subject to the Board of Trustees' approval.

Average Resident Fees for California Higher Education

(1978-1990)

Year	California Community Colleges	California State University	University of California
1978-79	$ 0	$ 212	$ 720
1979-80	0	210	736
1980-81	0	226	776
1981-82	0	319	997
1982-83	0	505	1,300
1983-84	0	692	1,387
1984-85	100	658	1,324
1985-86	100	666	1,326
1986-87	100	680	1,345
1987-88	100	754	1,492
1988-89	100	815	1,554
1989-90	100	881[b]	1,697

Source: CCC: Chancellor's Office, Fiscal Services Unit.
CSU: California State University, Budget and Planning.
UC: Office of the President, Committee on Finance.

[b] Subject to the Board of Trustees' approval.

APPENDIX D

Nonresident Tuition Statistics for Two-Year Public Institutions in the United States

State	Number of Colleges	Range	Mean	Rank
Alabama	36	900-1,622	1,246	46
Alaska	9	1,570-1,820	1,748	31
Arizona	16	360-4,4320	3,281	7
Arkansas	7	840-1,822	1,337	44
California	**105**	**1,270-3,348**	**2,568**	**18**
Colorado	18	1,560-4,228	2,909	11
Connecticut	18	1,660-3,378	2,248	25
Delaware	3	1,890	1,890	30
Florida	28	1,020-1,623	1,339	43
Georgia	29	2,130-4,632	2,989	10
Hawaii	6	2,060-2,260	2,101	27
Idaho	3	1,634-2,908	2,107	26
Illinois	29	1,485-5,021	3,407	6
Indiana	12	1,800-3,600	2,821	13
Iowa	19	1,310-2,233	1,737	33
Kansas	20	1,875-3,086	2,376	22
Kentucky	12	1,620-1,680	1,665	35
Louisiana	2	1,000-1,210	1,105	49
Maine	6	1,600-1,930	1,731	34
Maryland	19	2,430-3,996	3,132	8
Massachusetts	17	1,550-2,800	2,545	20
Michigan	30	930-2,512	1,665	35
Minnesota	21	1,800-2,880	2,085	28
Mississippi	17	1,090-2,100	1,318	45
Missouri	17	990-2,072	1,532	40
Montana	7	705-2,651	1,619	38
Nebraska	15	825-1,751	1,207	47
Nevada	4	1,100-2,728	2,306	24
New Hampshire	8	3,687-5,020	3,978	3

Source: Chronicle Two-Year College Databook for 1988-89.

Nonresident Tuition Statistics for Two-Year Public Institutions in the United States *(Continued)*

State	Number of Colleges	Range	Mean	Rank
New Jersey	22	250-5,308	2,680	15
New Mexico	4	600-1,296	979	50
New York	53	1,450-4,856	2,758	14
North Carolina	58	729-2,850	2,389	21
North Dakota	5	936-2,529	1,946	29
Ohio	24	900-5,388	2,671	16
Oklahoma	13	838-1,860	1,652	37
Oregon	16	864-3,903	2,558	19
Pennsylvania	17	2,596-5,512	3,682	4
Rhode Island	1	1,740	1,740	32
South Carolina	17	600-2,680	1,434	42
South Dakota	5	720-1,585	1,165	48
Tennessee	15	2,430-4,088	3,131	9
Texas	61	300-6,048	1,586	39
Utah	7	2,115-3,123	2,636	17
Vermont	4	2,528-5,193	4,298	2
Virginia	25	2,916-4,070	3,497	5
Washington	27	1,010-3,075	2,892	12
West Virginia	12	1,920-2,532	2,356	23
Wisconsin	16	2,500-8,626	6,020 *	1
Wyoming	7	1,410-1,540	1,451	41

Source: Chronicle Two-Year College Databook for 1988-89.

* Institutions in Wisconsin are specialized Technical Colleges.

APPENDIX E

Credit Enrollment of Resident and Nonresident Students
California Community Colleges

(1983-1988)

Year	Resident	Nonresident	Percent	Total
1983-84	1,064,082	21,517	2.0	1,085,599
1984-85	963,634	19,054	1.9	982,688
1985-86	990,665	22,153	2.2	1,012,818
1986-87	1,036,151	20,427	1.9	1,056,578
1987-88	1,071,865	23,496	2.2	1,095,361

Source: Chancellor's Office, Research and Analysis Unit.

Average Daily Attendance
California Community Colleges

(1981-1988)

Year	Resident	Nonresident	Total
1981-82	756,580	19,694	776,274
1982-83	734,674	16,393	751,067
1983-84	671,104	15,469	686,573
1984-85	649,729	16,411	666,140
1985-86	642,882	16,617	659,499
1986-87	668,271	16,760	685,031
1987-88	684,424	17,262	701,686

Source: Chancellor's Office, Fiscal Services Unit.

APPENDIX F

Nonresident Revenue and the Current Cost of Education (CEE) California Community Colleges

(1981-1987)

Year	Dollars
1981-82	$34,611,310
1982-83	31,912,980
1983-84	31,631,101
1984-85	32,828,291
1985-86	35,436,158
1986-87	37,754,683

Source: Chancellor's Office, Research and Analysis Unit.

Current Cost of Education and Cost per ADA for California Community Colleges

(1981-1987)

Year	Current Cost of Education (CEE)	CEE Per ADA
1981-82	$1,501,521,376	$1,934
1982-83	1,499,342,975	1,996
1983-84	1,481,437,597	2,158
1984-85	1,606,185,127	2,411
1985-86	1,637,764,288	2,483
1986-87	1,736,222,988	2,535

Source: Chancellor's Office, Fiscal Services Unit.

ERIC CLEARINGHOUSE FOR
JUNIOR COLLEGES MAR 24 1989